

Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Resource Stewardship

Subactivity Summary

Program Components	2002 Enacted	2003 Estimate	2004			Change From 2003 (+/-)
			Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Natural Resources Research Support	9,313	9,333	+26	-6	9,353	+20
Natural Resources Management	152,527	171,834	+855	+9,029	181,718	+9,884
Everglades Restoration and Research	10,867	6,878	-737	-4	6,137	-741
Cultural Resources Applied Research	17,953	18,084	+107	-22	18,169	+85
Cultural Resources Management	82,128	82,979	-9,766	+5	73,218	-9,761
Resources Protection	45,239	45,815	+295	-59	46,051	+236
Total Requirements	318,027	334,923	-9,220	+8,943	334,646	-277

Authorization

16 USC 1 and 2 to 4	National Park Service Organic Act
16 USC 1a-1 to 1a-7	National Park System General Authorities Act
16 USC 18f	"Management of Museum Properties"
16 USC 410r-5 to r-8	Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989
16 USC 461 to 467	Historic Sites Act
16 USC 470	National Historic Preservation Act
16 USC 594	Chapter 4 "Protection of Timbers, and Depredations"
16 USC 1131 to 1136	Wilderness Act
16 USC 1221 to 1226	Chapter 26, "Estuarine Areas"
16 USC 1334 to 1340	Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, as amended
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 105-203	The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998

Subactivity Overview

As steward of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage, the primary responsibility of the National Park Service is to preserve and protect irreplaceable park resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Service implements programs that encompass a broad range of research, operational, and educational activities. NPS inventories, evaluates, documents, preserves, protects, monitors, maintains, and interprets the natural and cultural resources at 388 park units and many affiliated areas. Park Service stewardship helps to perpetuate resources and allows for their continued appreciation, understanding and enjoyment. Resource stewardship subactivities consists of the following areas of responsibility:

Natural Resources Stewardship

- Includes natural resources research support and natural resources management
- Covers natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air, water, geologic resources, natural sounds conditions, and ecosystems

Everglades Restoration and Research

- Encompasses activities related to the recovery and restoration of the Everglades watershed

Cultural Resources Stewardship

- Includes cultural resources applied research and cultural resources management
- Covers prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections

Resources Protection

- Includes patrols and law enforcement activities to prevent intentional or unintended damage to resources.

The Department is participating in an interagency performance budget on invasive species that is being coordinated by the National Invasive Species Council. For further information on this Departmental initiative, please refer to the Special Exhibits section of this document.

Draft DOI Outcome Goals Applicable to this Subactivity

Resource Protection**1.1 Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources**

The Natural Resources Research Support, Natural Resources Management, Everglades Restoration and Research and Resource Protection program components support this goal by protecting, restoring, maintaining and managing natural resources within their broader ecosystem context. These activities include developing and improving the information base on natural resource processes and conditions to ensure that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information. For example the Inventorying and Monitoring Program under Natural Resources Management organizes parks into geographic networks to conduct systematic monitoring of vital signs to ensure the health of the ecosystems.

1.2 Sustain Biological Communities

The Natural Resources Research Support, Natural Resources Management, Everglades Restoration and Research and Resource Protection program components support this goal by creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish; managing populations of specific species to self-sustaining levels; and improving information and assessments used for decision making. For example, one program under Natural Resources Management will study and monitor chronic wasting disease in order to mitigate the spread of this disease throughout deer populations.

1.3 Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources

This subactivity supports this goal by increasing the knowledge base of cultural and natural heritage resources; managing designated areas for natural heritage resource objectives; reducing degradation and protecting cultural and natural heritage resources; and increasing the involvement of volunteers and nearby communities. For example, the Cultural Resources Preservation Program provides for security and environmental control for museums.

Recreation**3.2 Ensure a Quality Experience and Enjoyment of Natural and Cultural Resources on DOI Managed or Partnered Lands and Waters**

This subactivity enhances the quality of recreation opportunities by caring for the resource and developing and improving the information base on natural resource processes and conditions to ensure that interpretation, education and management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.

Subactivity: Resources Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resources Research Support

FY 2004 Base Program Overview

The National Park Service has a limited Natural Resources Research Support program. Typically, parks do not have specific funds allocated for research, but may choose to fund individual projects in any given year. Research needs, objectives, and priorities are included in the Resource Management Plans developed for each park. A small number of Servicewide activities, such as those addressing air quality, have research components. Through the Natural Resource Challenge, the NPS has established innovative programs involving Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units and Learning Centers to coordinate support for many research efforts.

At A Glance...

Natural Resource Research

- Addresses specific questions with immediate applications within the National Park System.
- Longer-term research enhances overall understanding of specific park resources.
- NPS coordinates with the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey to obtain research needed by the NPS.

Air Quality Research Activities: The primary emphasis of this program is on visibility, a discipline not covered by the USGS/Biological Resources Division or sufficiently by other Federal agencies. This research responds to statutory mandates to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from being impaired by air pollution, and assists in meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. A significant portion of this research effort is the acquisition of long-term monitoring data on visibility conditions in national parks, especially Class I parks and on the composition of particles in the air that cause visibility impairment. Combined with research on the transport and transformation of air pollutants, these data help identify the regions and sources of the pollutants that cause visibility impairment in parks. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional haze regulations

Clean Air Act

Class I Parks Criteria

- National Parks over 6,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas over 5,000 acres
- National Memorial Parks and International Parks existing on August 7, 1977

require States to make reasonable progress toward restoration of Class I area visibility to natural conditions over a sixty-year time frame. This information assists the states in complying with these regulations. The NPS maintains a 49-station network of fine particle samplers in partnership with EPA and States, an 18-station network of optical monitors, and a 14-station network of ultraviolet-B monitors also in partnership with the EPA. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess accomplishments towards one of its long-term strategic goals.

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units: A network of Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs) has been established with leadership from the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other Federal agencies. These units are interdisciplinary, multi-agency partnerships, organized into broad bio-geographic areas. Each unit includes a host university, additional university and other partners, and Federal agencies. Individual CESUs are part of a national network, operating under a memorandum of understanding among ten partner Federal agencies. This national network enables the NPS to partner with other Federal agencies and the Nation's universities to obtain high-quality science, usable knowledge for resource managers, responsive technical assistance, continuing education, and cost-effective research programs. Benefits to the NPS include: a broadened scope of scientific services for park managers; enhanced collaboration and coordination among the NPS, other Federal agencies, and universities to address complex landscape-level management issues; enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers; and increased workforce diversity in NPS resource management.

At A Glance...

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU)

An NPS coordinator – a “science broker” – is duty stationed at each current CESU host university

- Works with multiple parks and programs
- Identifies park research, technical assistance, and education needs
- Assists in finding project funding
- Locates specialized expertise available from over 75 host and affiliated universities

Twelve CESUs focusing on broad ecosystems have been established:

- North Atlantic Coast
- Chesapeake Watershed
- Southern Appalachian Mountains
- South Florida/Caribbean
- Great Lakes-Northern Forest
- Gulf Coast
- Great Plains
- Colorado Plateau
- Rocky Mountains
- Great Basin
- Desert Southwest
- Pacific Northwest (incl. Alaska)

Learning Centers: Learning Centers serve as focal points for research, information exchange, and education for their park networks on topics ranging from coastal ecosystems, environmental history, cultural landscapes, fire ecology and prescribed fire. Funding received in conjunction with the Natural Resource Challenge has allowed initiation of this program enabling selected parks or groups of parks to host non-NPS researchers and extend the knowledge gained by the public at large, and increase the scientific information available to park managers for decision making.

Current learning centers, with host researchers, are located at:

- Acadia NP
- Cape Cod NS
- Congaree Swamp NM
- Gateway NRA
- Glacier National Park
- Great Smoky Mountains NP
- Indiana Dunes NL with Sleeping Bear Dunes NL
- Kenai Fjords NP
- National Capital Parks
- North Cascades NP with Mount Rainier NP and Olympic NP
- Point Reyes NS
- Rocky Mountain NP
- Santa Monica Mountains NRA

At A Glance...

Learning Centers

- A research/center coordinator and education specialist are located at each center
- Centers serve as focal points for research, information exchange, and education for their park networks.
- All centers leverage Federal funds with partnership sources.
- At the beginning of FY 2004, a total of 13 centers have been established.

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

① Find more information online about Natural Resource Research Support programs at www.nps.gov/nr.

FY 2002 Program Performance Accomplishments

- Designed ecological effects research to assist park managers in Acadia NP, Great Smokey Mountains NP, Rocky Mountains NP, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs, and Yellowstone NP
- Rocky Mountain CESU: NPS and U.S. Forest Service cooperatively surveyed for lynx and wolverine at Glacier NP and Yellowstone NP
- South Florida-Caribbean CESU: NPS, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the University of Miami, and the University of North Carolina collaboratively conducted a marine life census covering 230 miles of coast waters including Biscayne NP and Dry Tortugas NP
- Colorado Plateau CESU:formed NPS training partnership to address integrated fire management planning
- Completed the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational Study's field work focusing on apportioning visibility impairment at Big Bend National Park to United States and Mexican sources of air pollution
- Established eight new learning centers, bringing the total to 13

FY 2003 Program Performance *(Based on FY 2003 President's Request)*

- Design ecological effects research to assist park managers in Acadia NP, Big Bend NP, Great Smokey Mountains NP, Joshua Tree NP, Rocky Mountains NP, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs, and Yellowstone NP
- Colorado Plateau CESU: NPS, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Forest Service, and State of Arizona investigate puma distribution, home range, and pinyon-juniper woodland on the Colorado Plateau including Walnut Canyon NM
- Pacific Northwest CESU: study of productivity and survival of reintroduced bighorn sheep at Curecanti NRA
- Colorado Plateau CESU: study economic impacts of Colorado River use in Grand Canyon NP
- Complete collaborative report on the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational Study with the Environmental Protection Agency and State of Texas focusing on apportioning visibility impairment at Big Bend National Park to United States and Mexican sources of air pollution

FY 2004 Budget Request: Natural Resources Research Support

Request Component	Amount
FY 2003 Budget Estimate	9,333
Programmatic Changes	
• Information Technology Reduction	-6
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-6
Uncontrollable changes	+26
FY 2004 Budget Request	9,353
Net change	+20

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resources Management

FY 2004 Base Program Overview

The NPS actively manages natural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. Natural resource management within the National Park System is conducted largely at the park level, utilizing park personnel and contractor support. Centralized subject-matter specialists also provide park managers with cost-effective scientific support, special expertise and technical assistance on a wide range of air, sound, water, geologic, and biologic park resource management needs, including science-based decision-making support and problem resolution. Park managers develop and use Resource Management Plans that define the park's natural (and cultural) resource management programs and serve as a blueprint for the comprehensive management of resources necessary to comply with the 1916 Organic Act.

At A Glance...**Natural Resource Management**

- Park managers require scientifically sound, comprehensive information on the natural resources occurring within parks and the processes necessary to maintain them.
- Park managers perform a range of management activities designed to preserve natural resources, including science-based restoration, rehabilitation, control and mitigation actions.

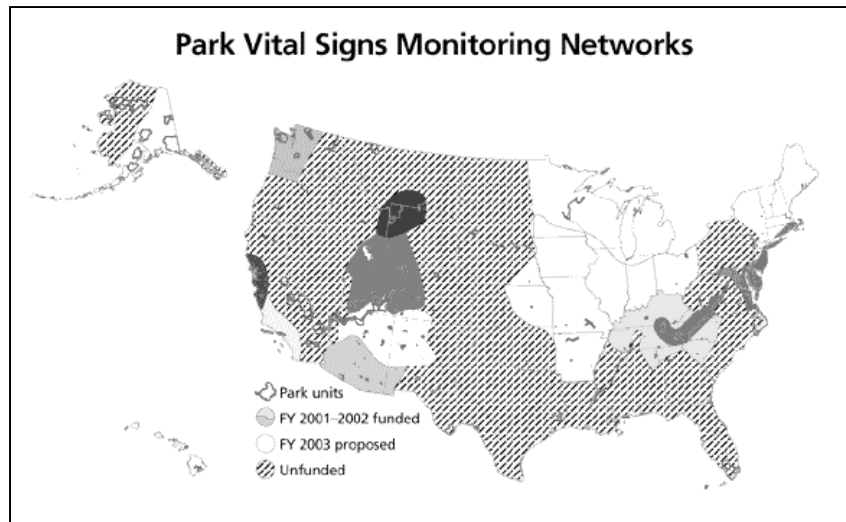
A limited number of project programs are available to conduct work on a non-recurring basis. Most prominently, the **Natural Resource Preservation Program** (NRPP) provides the major Servicewide source of funds dedicated to park natural resource management projects. This Servicewide program provides the only reliable and dedicated funding for park natural resource management related projects that are beyond the funding capabilities of the parks themselves and has come to be both relied on by and essential to most parks in order to fund their highest priority project needs.

Inventory and Monitoring Programs. The NPS administers a **Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program** that meets the inventory and monitoring needs at 270 parks. The NPS also has inventory and monitoring components as part of other programs such as Air Quality and Water Resources. Inventory information is an essential component to understanding species diversity, abundance, and distribution in order to provide effective resource stewardship. The NPS has identified 12 basic data sets as containing the minimum scientific information necessary to manage park natural resources. In addition, the NPS has organized parks into 32 geographic networks and it conducts systematic monitoring of vital signs (measurable features of the environment identified for each unique network) to provide an indication of the health of park ecosystems in a clear, straightforward manner. NPS vital signs monitoring provides park managers with key information on the status and trends in park ecosystem health; defines normal limits of variation in measurable features; provides early warning of situations that require management intervention; suggests remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and determines compliance with laws and regulations.

At A Glance...

Data Sets

- Bibliographies
- Species Lists
- Biological Inventories
- Base Cartography Data
- Vegetation and Land Cover Maps
- Soils Maps
- Geology Maps
- Water Quality Data
- Water Resources Location
- Air Quality Stations
- Air Quality Data
- Meteorological Data



The Natural Resource Challenge provided funding for 12 monitoring networks for park vital signs and water quality in 2001 (colored areas). Five networks are proposed for funding in 2003 (white areas), leaving 15 unfunded (cross hatching) in 2003. An additional 8 networks are proposed for funding in 2004 (from within cross-hatching) leaving 7 networks unfunded.

Natural Resource Preservation Activities. The National Park Services continues to actively manage natural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. Natural resource preservation activities are primarily funded and undertaken at the park level with additional funding and technical assistance support for actions beyond park capabilities provided to parks through regional or Servicewide programs. Park managers perform a range of management activities designed to preserve natural resources, including science-based restoration, rehabilitation, control and mitigation activities.

Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type, location and level of activities that can be carried out without impairing resources. This often results in the development of a management or operations plan that utilizes an environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives and needed mitigation. These plans rely heavily on information developed especially through NPS inventory and monitoring projects, and in some cases data secured through research.

The NPS has an extensive program to preserve native species and manage exotic species in parks, where managers and staffs are provided assistance in addressing technically complex native species management needs requiring the application of scientific knowledge and involving legal or policy related issues. Exotic species occur in at least 194 parks, especially invasive exotic species, and adversely effect

other species that are native to the parks, including endangered species. Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMT) serve a number of parks over a broad geographic area and work to identify, develop, conduct and evaluate exotic species removal projects and undertake appropriate native species restoration efforts. The NPS is using various approaches including integrated pest management and restoration actions, supported by current scientific information, to control exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by exotic species.

The NPS is participating in an interagency performance budget on invasive species that is being coordinated by the National Invasive Species Council. The performance budget links spending levels with levels of performance. The interagency nature of the performance budget means that agencies have agreed to work together to achieve common goals and strategies, with success defined in terms of mutually agreed upon performance measures. Invasive species pose an enormous threat to the ecological and economic health of the Nation. They harm native ecosystems, and contribute to the predicament of more than 40% of the species listed as threatened or endangered. The economic costs that invasive species impose on society are considerable. In FY 2004, the Council identified a number of topical and geographic areas of focus. Of these, NPS is participating in activities to mitigate the spread of Sudden Oak Death disease and the spread of the invasive exotic tamarisk tree. The NPS will devote \$100,000 from base funds to collect and analyze 900 samples testing for Sudden Oak Death in Great Smoky Mountains NP. This program will be expanded if lesions are found on trees. In addition \$200,000 in base funds will be used to treat 1,000 acres of tamarisk in southwestern parks.

In addition, the NPS protects park natural resources and values from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. Formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures are required for private mineral development pursuant to implementing statutory requirements. NPS lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 28 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. Abandoned mining, and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands in parks requiring restoration. The NPS currently has as estimated 3,000 abandoned mineral sites with over 11,000 hazardous openings, at least thirty miles of streams with degraded water quality, and more than 33,000 acres of disturbed land.

A significant potential external threat to park natural resources is the construction of new major sources of air pollution, particularly to those capable of affecting NPS units designated as Class I areas. The NPS reviews permit applications for new sources, actively working with permittees, and assisting States in permitting processes to reduce the levels of air pollution from these sources and mitigate potential adverse effects on park resources. This includes working with other federal land managers (i.e., U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to provide consistent guidance to permit applicants and to identify pollutant levels of concern.

Natural sounds are intrinsic physical elements of the environment that are often integral to park values, purposes, and visitor enjoyment. The NPS protects, maintains, and wherever possible restores the natural sound conditions in parks impacted by inappropriate or excessive undesirable human-caused sound sources. Inappropriate intrusive sounds are a matter of concern to both the preservation of natural resources and to visitors to national parks. Increasingly, natural sounds are being masked or obscured by a wide variety of human activities. One aspect of the activities resulting in intrusive sounds involves commercial air tours over parks. The NPS continues to work in cooperation with the Federal Aviation Administration to manage air tours over national parks pursuant to the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-181). Joint development of air tour management plans (ATMP) for each park where overflights occur are being pursued by the NPS and the FAA, who are working

At A Glance...

Preservation Activities

Park units contain many examples of areas disturbed by past human activity and adverse effects to park resources that require restoration

- Abandoned roads and mines
- Backcountry campsites and other discrete areas impacted by visitor and other uses
- Habitats such as prairies and wetlands altered by changes in water flow
- Areas invaded by exotic plant species
- Disruption of natural fire regimes with losses of fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat
- Populations of threatened and endangered plants and animals that have been extirpated from an area

cooperatively on a joint public planning process that will analyze alternative commercial air tour proposals and their impacts on park purpose, resources, and visitor experiences.

The NPS protects and secures water resources necessary to preserve park natural resources. It also works to restore water conditions that have been adversely affected by human influence, and ensure that water is available to meet visitor needs. This support is provided through technical and scientific evidentiary assistance; maintenance of water rights records; negotiation of settlements with other water users; response to State actions; and participation in water rights proceedings. To protect water quality, NPS works closely with States on application of the Clean Water Act and supports water quality monitoring activities on selected water bodies. NPS also works to restore wetlands and marine and park aquatic resources.

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the NPS takes actions to protect park resources following the release of oil or hazardous chemicals, often from sources outside the parks. NPS protection of park resources is consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and costs incurred by the agency can be recoverable under law. The NPS also conducts damage assessments to determine natural resources injury and restoration requirements as part of the Secretary's natural resource trust responsibilities under Federal law. The damage assessment and recovery program, authorized under the Park System Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 19jj), provides assistance to parks in assessing resource damages, including those caused by incidents other than oil spills or hazardous substances release, and in the preparation of restoration plans to repair damaged resources. This program serves as the basis for instituting cost recovery actions against responsible parties.

Some of the programs in Natural Resources Management and Natural Resources Research Support are encompassed in what the NPS has termed the Natural Resource Challenge (NRC). The NRC is an initiative to expand existing inventory programs and develop efficient ways to monitor the vital signs of natural systems; to enlist others in the scientific community to help, and also facilitate their inquiry so that managers will have and apply this information to preserve our natural resources. During the formulation of the 2004 budget, the Administration began using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to identify strengths and weaknesses of programs and to inform budget, management, and policy recommendations. The process generated extensive information on program effectiveness and accountability including the need for additional performance measures. The NRC was one of the programs selected for this evaluation. The principal PART findings for the Natural Resource Challenge are that the Challenge aims precisely at long standing gaps in information on natural resources and has a well-planned process for parks in regional monitoring networks to collect data, monitor resources and establish performance measures.

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

- ① Find more information about Natural Resources Management programs online at www.nature.nps.gov.

FY 2002 Program Performance Accomplishments

Examples NRPP Projects funded in FY 2002:

- Protection of Yellowstone cutthroat trout in Yellowstone NP
- Gathering baseline data on golden eagle populations in Grand Canyon NP
- Developing an Integrated Pest Management Plan for Fort Laramie NHS
- Control of the invasive exotic purple loosestrife in wetlands at Cape Cod NS
- Re-establishment of California condors at Pinnacles NM
- Work on exclusion of ungulates from intact ecosystem on the Pu'u Ali'i Plateau at Kalaupapa NHP
- Restoration of impacted wetlands at Glacier Creek in Rocky Mountain NP
- Restoration of wilderness conditions to Boulder Hot Springs at Olympic NP

- Control of feral pigs damaging backcountry water sources and wildlife habitat in Big Bend NP
- Protecting native species from invasive exotic ice plant at Point Reyes NS
- Emergency removal and conservation of a paleontological resource subject to recurring theft on public land at Badlands NP
- Establishment of a biocontrol program for the exotic *Salvinia* plant at Jean Lafitte NHP&Pres
- Documentation of changes in reservoir management on mercury accumulation in fish and other aquatic ecosystem components at Voyageurs NP
- Verification of a predictive contaminate deposition map at Acadia NP
- Completion of cave restoration at Oregon Caves NM
- Reintroduction of black bear at Big South Fork NR&RA
- Restoration of mission blue butterfly habitat at Fort Baker, Golden Gate NRA

Other projects or studies done in 2002:

- Characterizing park hydrology at Great Basin NP
- Investigation of water-related values and hydrology at Buffalo NR
- Monitoring Devil's Hole spring flow at Death Valley NP
- Wetlands inventory and mapping at Boston Harbor Islands NRA, George Washington MemPkw, Harpers Ferry NHP, Lake Clark NP&Pres
- Providing limnological monitoring at Crater Lake NP
- Repair of the breakwater at El Morro in San Juan NHS
- Restoration of coral damaged in vessel grounding in Biscayne NP
- Restoration of native vegetation removed from park lands by adjacent landowners at Santa Monica Mountains NRA
- Improving census technique for moose population at Lake Clark NP&Pres
- Implementation of a conservation agreement for two candidate plant species at Big Bend NP
- Study of Salt Creek invertebrates at Canyonlands NP
- Assessing status and management of lowland leopard frogs at Saguaro NP
- Developing fishery management plan for Isle Royale NP
- Evaluating seasonal stream usage and interstream migration by brook trout at Apostle Islands NL
- Determining taxonomic affinity, spatial ecology, and resource utilization of red fox population in Lava Beds NM
- Assessing habitat of federally endangered Myrtle's silverspot butterfly at Point Reyes NS
- Work with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and States to develop a chronic wasting disease management plan
- Completing draft report characterizing the Zion NP natural sound conditions and noise intrusions from commercial air tour operations
- Preparation of joint U.S. Air Force/National Park Service Western Pacific Regional Sourcebook

FY 2003 Program Performance *(Based on FY 2003 President's Request)*

Examples of FY 2003 NRPP Projects:

- Determine migratory pathways, spawning areas, and potential threats to bull trout in Olympic NP
- Assess potential for heavy metal bio-accumulation in biota at Cape Krusenstern NM
- Preserve piping plover at Sleeping Bear Dunes NRA
- Reintroduce the native plant Texas trailing phlox at Big Bend NP
- Assess and restore habitat for native seabeach amaranth at Cape Hatteras NS
- Reintroduce Island fox on San Miguel and Santa Rosa Islands at Channel Islands NP
- Prevent miconia invasion from displacing native Haleakala rainforest at Haleakala NP
- Remove exotic cape ivy in Golden Gate NRA and Point Reyes NS
- Analyze and test fisheries management alternative at Biscayne NP
- Restore the Echo River passage at Mammoth Cave NP

- Reintroduce silver sword in Hawaii Volcanoes NP
- Reestablish nineteen populations of Greenback cutthroat trout in Rocky Mountains NP
- Conduct stream surveys and water quality assessment on Indian River at Sitka NHP
- Assess breeding and habitat status of Mexican spotted owl at Walnut Canyon NM
- Prepare integrated pest management plan at Timpanogos Cave NM
- Prairie restoration at Herbert Hoover NHS
- Restore meadow at Devils Postpile NM
- Assess sedimentation patterns on coral reefs at War in the Pacific NHP
- Conduct vegetation survey of tidal zone at Fort Clatsop NMem
- Control exotic Asian rice eel at Chattahoochee River NRA
- Investigate changes in water quality in Fort George at Timucuan E&HPres
- Reclamation of Placer-Mined Glacier Creek at Denali NP&Pres
- Restore an Abandoned Ski Area at Lassen Volcanic NP
- Restore Alpine Sewage Lagoons at Rocky Mountain NP

Other projects or studies to be done in FY 2003:

- Integrate natural resource and fire management programs to minimize air quality impacts on parks from fire activities for multiple parks
- Assist implementation of the Environmental Protection Agency's regional haze rule
- Investigate hydrology and water-related values at Obed W&SR
- Study ground water at Death Valley NP
- Monitor spring flow at Lake Mead NRA and Chickasaw NRA
- Determine water flow needs at Biscayne NP
- Study macroinvertebrate communities at Buffalo NR
- Determine the status and distribution of mountain goats in Wrangell-St. Elias NP& Pres
- Inventory habitat of Gunnison sage grouse in Curecanti NRA
- Assess impact of non-native channel catfish on endangered and sensitive native fish in the Yampa River at Dinosaur NM
- Assess roost conditions for three endangered bat species in Badlands NP
- Assess long-term viability or recently discovered bog turtle population at Delaware Water Gap NRA
- Investigate effects of subsistence fishery on coral reef resources at War in the Pacific NHP
- Assess habitat for sagebrush steppe dependent birds in Craters of the Moon NM
- Investigate ecological impacts of exotic Kalij pheasants at Hawaii Volcanoes NP
- Restore the Lower Glenbrook Quarry at Point Reyes NS
- Establish procedures for use of surveillance systems to protect rare cacti from illegal collecting at Capital Reef NP
- Evaluate extent of legal and illegal mushroom harvest at Mount Rainier NP
- Study effects of atmospheric nitrogen and climate change on desert ecosystem at Big Bend NP
- Study impacts of nitrogen deposition on weed invasion, species diversity, and fire at Joshua Tree NP
- Provide veterinary diagnostics services to multiple parks with special emphasis on chronic wasting disease, rabies, and brucellosis, and continue cooperative work with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and States on wildlife disease issues of mutual concern
- Finalize Zion NP acoustical study
- Prepare Draft NPS comprehensive acoustical database report
- Initiate ten air tour management plans

FY 2004 Budget Request: Natural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2003 Budget Estimate	171,834
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+160
• Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs	+7,924
• Monitor Water Quality in Parks	+600
• Monitor Chronic Wasting Disease	+750
• Discontinue Greenspace for Living Initiative Program	-200
• Information Technology Reduction	-205
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	+9,029
Uncontrollable changes	+855
FY 2003 Budget Request	181,718
Net change	+9,884

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Everglades Restoration and Research

FY 2004 Base Program Overview

The National Park Service plays an important role in a cooperative effort to restore the natural ecological system of the Florida Everglades. In FY 2003, this effort included research and studies to support restoration and resources management decisions, implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), and support for the Task Force overseeing this multi-agency effort. Study funding (Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative or CESI) is once again included in the USGS budget request.

The NPS role in CERP in FY 2004 will center on implementation of projects that are essential to restoration of federal lands in south Florida. The planned CERP projects having significant effects on Big Cypress National Preserve, Biscayne National Park, and Everglades National Park include feasibility studies, pilot projects for seepage management and in-ground reservoirs, and restoration projects. The National Park Service will participate as a key agency in the development of the final designs. Additionally, the NPS will, in cooperation with other federal, state, and local partners, conduct adaptive assessments to determine the effects of the implemented projects on NPS-managed lands and waters. Finally, the NPS will participate in the RECOVER (REstoration COordination and VERification), an inter-agency scientific group charged with system-wide assessments of planned and completed projects as well as with programmatic level activities, such as rulemaking, programmatic regulations, and interim goal development.

At A Glance...

In FY 2004, CERP funding will allow:

- NPS participation in conducting feasibility studies (Biscayne Bay, Florida Bay).
- Pilot projects for seepage management and in-ground reservoirs (L-31N Seepage, Lake Belt In-ground Reservoir, Wastewater Reuse).
- Development of project implementation reports (Water Conservation Area 3 Decompartamentalization, C-111 Spreader Canal, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoirs, Comprehensive Integrated Water Quality Strategy, Additional Water for Everglades and Biscayne National Parks, and others).

Performance summary tables are found at the end of this subactivity.

① Find more information online about the Everglades Restoration programs at www.nps.gov.

FY 2002 Program Performance Accomplishments

In FY 2002, the National Park Service was responsible for the Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI). This effort had the following accomplishments:

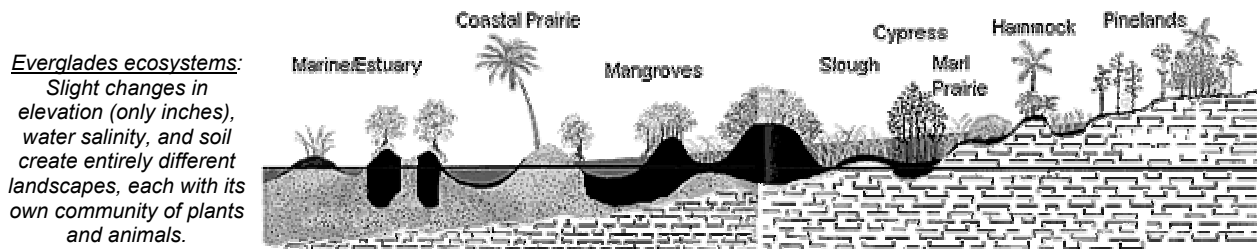
- Provided support for program review of CESI by the National Academy of Science, whose final report was released in December 2002
- Refocused CESI from baseline research to support more adaptive assessment and decision support tool development
- Synthesized completed and on-going CESI research into performance measures suitable for CERP
- Supported 50 projects, with principal investigator affiliations at the U.S. Geological Survey, South Florida Water Management District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Florida Atlantic University, Florida International University, University of Washington, Columbia University, University of Florida, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, University of California-Santa Cruz, University of Miami, private contractors, non-profit organizations, and others

With respect to CERP implementation, the NPS:

- Completed contractual agreements for new office space and infrastructure
- Participated in development of programmatic regulations
- Contributed to Project Delivery Teams for 14 individual CERP projects with staff and contracted support
- Participated in leadership role in RECOVER

FY 2003 Program Performance

In mid-FY 2003, all infrastructure and office space should be completed, and 97% of the recruitment of technical and support staff (39 FTE) will be on board by the end of the fiscal year. The CERP effort in FY 2003 will center on getting the new staff involved and significantly contributing to those projects of highest priority to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior. These staff will form part of a joint DOI team that will provide technical and scientific expertise in the project formulation, assessment, and evaluation of long-term ecosystem recovery. The CERP effort will also contribute to the State rulemaking process, interim goal development, and public outreach.



FY 2004 Budget Request: Everglades Restoration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2003 Budget Estimate	6,878
Programmatic Changes	
• Information Technology Reduction	-4
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-4
Transfer to GSA Space Rental ²	-750
Other Uncontrollable Changes	+13
FY 2004 Budget Request	6,137
Net Change	-741

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

²Uncontrollable changes include a \$750,000 transfer to GSA Space to more accurately reflect the use of the funding as space rental for NPS CERP staff. This funding will still be computed as part of Everglades Restoration funding.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Cultural Resources Applied Research

FY 2004 Base Program Overview

NPS conducts a program of basic and applied research, in accordance with current scholarly standards, to support planning, management, and interpretation of park cultural resources. Detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs are critical to effective management of the resources.

Cultural resource inventory systems manage and maintain data obtained through research. These systems provide the basic information necessary for park planning and development proposals, including data necessary to comply with archeological, environmental, and historic preservation mandates. The inventory systems also provide information essential to selecting appropriate and cost-effective strategies for managing, preserving, maintaining, interpreting, consulting about and providing public access to cultural resources. A number of the applied research activities are related to building and improving inventory systems.

At A Glance...

Current Inventory Systems

- Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS)
- Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)
- List of Classified Structures (LCS)
- Cultural Resources Management Bibliography
- National Catalog of Museum Objects (Automated National Catalog System-ANCS+)

Cultural resources research responsibilities include:

- **Archeological Resources:**
 - Basic archeological identification, evaluation, and documentation of resources in all parks
 - National Register of Historic Places documentation, as appropriate
- **Ethnographic Resources:**
 - Basic ethnographic surveys, field studies, and consultations in parks
 - Ethnographic overviews and assessments to identify relationships with Native Americans and other ethnic groups associated with park resources
- **Historical Research:**
 - Historic resource studies, park administrative histories and other historical studies
 - National Register of Historic Places documentation
- **Cultural Landscapes:**
 - Cultural landscape reports to determine appropriate treatment and use decisions
 - Documentation of cultural landscapes
- **Historic and Prehistoric Structures:**
 - Historic structure reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions
 - Documentation of historic structures
- **Museum Collections:**
 - Museum collection management plans, collection storage plans, collection condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports
 - Documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

- ① Find more information online about Cultural Resources Applied Research programs at "Links to the Past" www.cr.nps.gov.

FY 2002 Program Performance Accomplishments

- Conducted 406 field studies that inventoried almost 56,000 acres of park land for archeological resources and identified 2,718 archeological sites
- Issued and administered archeological permits to 37 qualified individuals and scientific and educational institutions to conduct studies of archeological sites on park lands
- Conducted 44 excavation projects to recover data from 61 archeological sites that were being threatened or damaged by natural causes (e.g., erosion) or planned development (e.g., construction of a visitor center); additional excavations were conducted at 3 of 14 previously unknown sites that were discovered during construction
- Maintained and updated the inventory of 55,791 archeological sites in the national, bureau-wide Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS); upgraded the ASMIS software with extensive upgrades to the User Guide and ASMIS Data Dictionary
- Initiated ethnographic Traditional Use studies on customary uses of park natural and cultural resources at several parks including Lassen Volcanic NP, Ebey's Landing NH RES, Olympic NP, the salmon banks of San Juan Island NHP, the Bell Rapids Fishery at Hagerman Fossil Beds NM, and at both Crater Lake NP and Lava Beds NM; special studies were conducted in the Southeast, including at the Outer Banks, Natchez Trace Parkway; and Kingsley Plantation in Timucuan Preserve
- Conducted Ethnographic Ethnohistories and oral histories for: indigenous peoples associated with Joshua Tree NP, African American peoples at Snee Farm Charles Pinckney NHS, peoples linked to Cape Hatteras NS, and with Tribes associated with the Sand Creek Massacre Site; oral histories were conducted with former residents of Fazendeville at Chalmette Battlefield, Jean Lafitte NHP, and with NPS and other people directly affected by the World Trade Center and Pentagon September 11 disasters; oral history research was also conducted at the Blue Ridge Parkway and Great Smoky Mountains NP
- Conducted planning-related ethnographic studies of living peoples and cultures for Low Country Gullah Culture, for example, and Olympic NP General Management Plan
- Completed or continued Historic Resource Studies in thirty parks: Santa Monica Mountains NRA; Death Valley NP; Lassen Volcanic NP; Stones River NB; Canaveral NS; Cape Lookout NS; Chattahoochee River NRA; Great Smoky Mountains NP; Tuskegee Institute NHS; Tumacacori NHP; Washita Battlefield NHS; Carlsbad Caverns NP; Petroglyph NM; Bent's Old Fort NHS; Fort Bowie NHS; Fort Laramie NHS; California National Historic Trail; Faraway Ranch, Chiricahua NM; Civilian Conservation Corps, National Capital Region; Lincoln Boyhood NM; Saint Croix NSR; Boston African American NHS; John. F. Kennedy NHS; Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP; Weir Farm NHS; Boston Harbor Islands NRA; Katmai NP; Klondike Gold Rush NHP; and Wrangell-St. Elias NP
- Initiated Historic Resource Studies in eighteen parks: Salinas Pueblo Missions NM; Capulin Volcano NM; Chickasaw NRA; Tonto NM; Fort Dupont, National Capital Parks-East; Minuteman Missile NHS; Keweenaw NHP; Joshua Tree NP; Muir Woods NM; Blue Ridge Parkway; Booker T. Washington NHS; Governors Island NM; Hopewell Furnace NHS; Martin Van Buren NHS; Home of FDR NHS; Sagamore Hill NHS; Saugus Iron Works NHS; and Denali NP
- Completed or continued Administrative Histories in nineteen parks: Lake Roosevelt NRA; Point Reyes NS; Olympic NP; Cowpens NB; DeSoto NM; Fort Pulaski NM; Fort Raleigh NHS; Cape Hatteras NS; Big Bend NP; Coronado NM; Montezuma Castle NM; Chamizal NM; Rainbow Bridge NM; El Morro NM; Morristown NHP; Subsistence, Alaska Region; Denali NP; and Wrangell-St. Elias NP
- Initiated Administrative Histories in seven parks: War in the Pacific NHP; Mojave NPRES; Canyonlands NP; San Antonio Missions NHP; Hopewell Furnace NHS; Sagamore Hill NHS; and Fort Stanwix NM
- Prepared or updated National Register nominations in four parks: Glover Archibald Park, Rock Creek Park; Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, National Capital Region; Minute Man NHP; and Sagamore Hill NHS
- Added 994 historic structures to the List of Classified Structures; removed 331 structures determined not to be eligible or physically removed by natural or other causes, bringing the total number of structures on the List of Classified Structures to 26,896; and implemented a new version of the LCS software enhancing reporting, the data approval process and data download capabilities
- Assessed the condition of 2,711 historic structures

- Added 35 cultural landscapes at Level II and added an additional 36 cultural landscapes with condition evaluations to the Cultural Landscapes Inventory
- Cataloged over 2.1 million objects, specimens and archives in park collections, such as the Nez Perce NHP resource management records, Edison NHS motion picture glass negatives, and Minute Man NHP archeological collections; of the 99 million items in the collections, 61% of the cultural objects, 36% of the museum archival collections, and 40% of the natural history specimens are cataloged; upgraded the cataloging system, ANCS+, to meet new technology standards, refine the model of contract-provided support to park users, and increase efficiency in managing park museum collections
- Responded to over 52,000 public research requests for use of park museum collections and over 17,000 research requests from within the parks; parks managed loans for over 11 million objects; over 400,000 objects specimens and archival documents were exhibited
- Continued expansion of the Museum Management Program's Web site, which includes the *Treasures of the Nation* exhibit highlighting park museum collections; the multi-park exhibits on the Civil War and Revolutionary War (Morristown National Historical Park added); the *American Visionaries* series (Eleanor Roosevelt added); and the new *Web Catalog*; in FY 2002, 52 parks committed to add their data to the *Web Catalog*, making park catalog data searchable by the public from their homes, offices, and schools
- Completed and installed 11 major exhibits in parks: Blue Ridge Parkway, Peaks of Otter Visitor Center; Cabrillo NM Visitor Center; Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP, Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center; Congaree Swamp NM, Visitor Center; Crater Lake NP, Sinnott Memorial Museum; Fort Sumter NM, Visitor Education Center at Liberty Square; Jean Lafitte NHP&Pres, Chitimacha Cultural Center; Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial Visitor Center; Virgin Islands NP, Cruz Bay Visitor Contact Station; Wrangell-St. Elias NP, Visitor Center Village Exhibits; and Zion NP Museum; Sitka NHP raised a house post, which had not been exhibited for over 50 years, in Totem Hall
- Acquired over 1.3 million items, mostly as field collections in archeology, biology and archives; just over 8,500 items were purchased, and over 260,000 items were donated; notable FY 2002 acquisitions include a late 18th-century Baltimore mahogany tall-post bed original to Hampton NHS and hand-worked reproduction fabric; four letters written about Clara Barton and her work in Cuba during the Spanish American War and a portrait of Dr. Julian Hubbell, her associate in the American Red Cross, at Clara Barton NHS; 50 photographs taken by a soldier stationed at Fort Washington in 1898-1899; documents and papers of the National Council of Negro Women, associated with the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS; and the Susan and Jack Davis collection of Yellowstone NP memorabilia numbering over 20,000 items

FY 2003 Program Performance *(Based on FY 2003 President's Request)*

- Maintain and update inventory of 57,700 archeological sites in the national, bureau-wide Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) and upgrade the ASMIS software with extensive modifications to the User Guide and ASMIS Data Dictionary
- Initiate Ethnographic Overviews and Assessments for Fire Island NS, Statue of Liberty NM, New River Gorge NR, Great Sand Dunes NM, Chiricahua NM, Redwood NP, Saguaro NP, and an affiliated unit, Fallen Timbers. Begin Ethnohistory on Chisana, an Alaskan Gold Rush town site - under cooperative agreement with Yukon College
- Initiate cooperative ethnographic and oral history research and multimedia research with elders on the Upper Kobuk Human-Land Use Relationships with Kiana Traditional Council
- Initiate collaborative studies with Mexican counterparts, such as, Phase 1 of the Rapid Ethnographic Assessment of Tourism Impacts on indigenous and Hispanic peoples along the Tierra del Adentro US-Mexico Trail
- Begin an estimated eighteen Historic Resource Studies and seven Administrative Histories
- Develop stabilization and selected treatment cost templates for the Cultural Landscape Inventory and the Facility Management Software System (FMSS)
- Inventory an additional 500 structures to be added to the List of Classified Structures and assess the condition of an additional 2,900 historic structures
- Complete the Technical Guidelines for Historic Structure Reports

- Integrate List of Classified Structures data with Facilities Management Software System data
- Catalog an additional 1.9 million objects, specimens and museum archival collections in parks, including historic photograph collections at Dinosaur NM and historic park records at Mesa Verde NP
- Issue revised guidance to streamline museum archival management in parks
- Produce a Web-based *Teaching with Museum Collections* prototype using park museum collections to develop K-12 educational activity guides and lesson plans linking park themes to national teaching standards
- Install an estimated 10 major exhibits in 9 parks including Brown v. Board of Education NHS; Timucuan Ecological and Historic Pres; New River Gorge NR; Cumberland Gap NHP; Harpers Ferry NHP; Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP; Manzanar NHS; Mississippi NRRRA; and Sagamore Hill NHS

FY 2004 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Applied Research

Request Component	Amount
FY 2003 Budget Estimate	18,084
Programmatic Changes	
• Information Technology Reduction	-22
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-22
Uncontrollable Changes	+107
FY 2004 Budget Request	18,169
Net Change	+85

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Park Management Program Component: Cultural Resources Management

FY 2004 Base Program Overview

Cultural resources management activities ensure the preservation, maintenance, and protection of cultural resources. Although parks do this work, regional and Servicewide offices provide support, especially for major preservation work. To be effective, this work must be ongoing. For example, lack of maintenance leads to accelerated deterioration, increased costs for repair, or the eventual loss of the cultural resource.

Cultural resources management responsibilities include:

- **Archeological Resources**
 - Maintain the integrity of the Archeological resources
 - Assist parks in protecting sites
 - Information about park resources is shared with professionals to increase the visitor understanding about their significance and their cultural value for ethnic groups associated with a certain resource
- **Ethnographic Resources**
 - Provide baseline data on park cultural and natural resources and on cultural groups with traditional associations to them
- **Cultural Landscapes and Historic and Prehistoric Structures**
 - Preserve and maintain historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes
- **Museum Collections**
 - Preserve and protect collections to make them accessible for public enjoyment and knowledge
 - Provide support to the Interior Museum Property Program

Cultural Resources Threats...

- Vandalism
- Lack of adequate storage and care of park museum collections
- Weather
- Air pollution
- Inadequate attention to stabilization, maintenance, and repair of structures, landscapes, and museum collections
- Failure to monitor changes in the resource
- Failure to correct improper uses

The **Cultural Resources Preservation Program** provides funds for security, environmental control and other concerns for museum collections, and for the urgent stabilization and preservation of archeological and historic sites, structures, cultural landscapes, and museum objects. This program sets aside \$2.0 million annually to address stabilization needs for 100 of the most important historic and prehistoric structures. The **Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties Program**, which provides the means to accomplish park maintenance activities for all tangible cultural resources, including stabilizing historic and prehistoric structures and archeological sites, maintaining landscapes, performing preventive conservation on museum objects, and improving conditions in facilities that house museum collections, is being transferred to Facility Maintenance in FY 2004 to more fully reflect its association to the deferred maintenance backlog.



The NPS documents and preserves traditions and objects from present and past cultures.

Support Offices and Cultural Resource Centers. Specialists at support offices, cultural resource centers, and the Harpers Ferry Center carry a share of the preservation maintenance workload for parks that lack the necessary personnel. Contract work frequently augments staff or provides specialized expertise. Centers provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, management planning, and centralized management of museum objects. The NPS maintains the following cultural resource centers:

- Alaska Regional Curatorial Center
- Midwest Archeological Center
- Museum Resource Center (National Capital Region)
- Northeast Cultural Resources Center
- Northeast Museum Services Center
- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
- Southeast Archeological Center
- Western Archeological and Conservation Center

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

① Find more information about Cultural Resources Management programs online at “Links to the Past” www.cr.nps.gov.

FY 2002 Program Performance Accomplishments

- Completed field inspections for condition assessments of over 400 archeological sites in NPS units to collect data for the national evaluation of existing site condition data in the national ASMIS database and to provide an overall estimate of the condition of archeological sites within NPS units
- Supervised park volunteers who contributed 61,000 hours of their personal time (estimated value of \$647,000) to help identify, study, monitor and protect archeological sites on park land
- Assisted law enforcement personnel in fighting archeological resource crimes; reported 22 individuals cited, 6 arrested, and 16 other prosecutions. Seven individuals were found guilty and ordered to pay \$2,280 in fines and \$10,277 for the repair and restoration of damaged sites.
- Conducted numerous face-to-face ethnographic consultations with Tribes and planners, potential researchers and other interested parties for research purposes and planning compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. For example:
 - Worked with planners and consulted with Anglo landowners and involved Tribes about the Sand Creek Massacre site
 - Consulted with 26 Tribes about Yellowstone NP
 - Met with Federally-recognized Tribes and non-recognized native communities regarding heritage preservation, for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
 - Met with Golden Gate NRA staff and Ohlone and Coast Miwok Tribes concerning Fort Baker public use, Redwood Creek Watershed planning, and Land's End visitor center

- Consulted with Manzanar NHS Superintendent and Manzanar Pilgrimage Committee and other Japanese-American organizations about converting the WWII auditorium into the Visitor Center
- Met with 14 Tribal groups and Lake Mead NRA, Bureau of Land Management, and the Federal Highway Administration about Hoover Dam bridge
- Met with park staff and Tribe to discuss proposed land exchange between Great Smoky Mountains NP and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
- Met with contractors, parks, other federal agencies, the State Historic Preservation Officers and the Olympic Peninsula InterTribal Cultural Advisory Committee about ethnographic research with Tribes at Olympic NP
- Conducted ethnographic consultations with Tribes, parks and museums, and conducted ethnographic research for compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and provisions for repatriation, inadvertent discoveries, and consultation on relationships among past and present American Indian Tribes and particular items in the park collections.
For example:
 - Facilitated discussions between Point Reyes NS and Federated Coast Miwok regarding a cooperative agreement document
 - Met with Whitman Mission, faculty of University of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation about repatriation
 - Consulted with Phoebe Hearst Museum, the Repository at Chico, and the Klamath Tribes concerning Tribal collections and inadvertent discovery
 - Consulted with Idaho office of the Bureau of Reclamation and various institutions concerning collections from the Bureau's project area lands
 - Met about an action plan proposed by the US Army Reserve for an historic cemetery at Fort Vancouver NHS
 - Consulted on NPS Advisory Board project to review and recommend ways to determine cultural affiliation
 - Prepared testimony for the Pacific Northwest Region of the Bureau of Reclamation for the Seattle NAGPRA Review Committee meeting
 - Provided ethnographic support to four parks to develop general NAGPRA agreements with minimum of 15 Tribes
 - Developed and monitored contract to develop Tribally informed plan for maintenance of Indian mounds at Natchez Trace Parkway
 - Drafted Federal Register Notices, including one for Yosemite NP
 - Inventoried human remains from Whitman Mission NHS.
- Conducted servicewide training at Cane River Creole NHP in partnership with the Cane River Heritage Area addressing the interface of archeological resources and historic landscape maintenance
- Supported servicewide training at the Roosevelt Vanderbilt NHS on the maintenance of historic trees
- Corrected 447 planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections. For example:
 - Edison NHS installed ultraviolet filters on 112 windows at Glenmont, Thomas Edison's home
 - Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS opened a museum storage and research facility
 - Harry S Truman NHS installed reproduction curtains, allowing the originals to be retired to museum storage
 - Denali NP, Wrangell-St. Elias NP&Pres, and Sitka NHP moved their collections into new storage facilities
 - Hot Springs NP continued a project to clean, stabilize, and safely store historic art-glass skylights from Maurice Bathhouse.
- Formalized a Vanishing Treasures partnership with the College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus, state and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, Tribal governments and organizations, and other interested partners to create an educational program that will provide instruction and hands-on training in archeological site preservation and conservation
- Coordinated and participated in a number of Vanishing Treasures preservation workshops held at Bandelier National Monument, the Kinishba National Historic Landmark located on the White Mountain Apache Reservation, Tonto NM, Hovenweep NM, and the Flagstaff Area National

Monuments; several of these workshops have focused on training high school and college students, including American Indian youth, providing a comprehensive introduction to the career field of Ruins Preservation

FY 2003 Program Performance *(Based on FY 2003 President's Request)*

- Complete servicewide review and final report on the total estimate of archeological sites on NPS lands and also provide an estimated range of sites per region
- Complete the servicewide review and final report on the validity and verification of condition data for archeological sites in ASMIS; this national evaluation will determine the quality of existing site condition data in the national ASMIS database and provide an overall estimate of the condition of archeological sites within NPS units and will assist in quantifying progress in fulfilling performance goals
- Continue or initiate ethnographic consultations for park planning and research needs. Continue, for example, the Gullah-Geechi Special Resource Study, interTribal meetings for Olympic NP planning; initiate Norwegian Memorial consultations with Norwegian and other groups, and meetings with Tribes and Anglo landowners associated with the Sand Creek Massacre site
- Develop strategies and provide training for expanding the NPS focus on living peoples and cultures associated with park units, including African American peoples
- Complete the GIS/Arcview white paper on the interface of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory and the List or Classified Structures with other resource database information on this platform
- Support servicewide training in historic orchard management
- Develop publication on methodology for documenting Underground Railroad associations, particularly using oral traditions
- Conduct oral history project in cooperation with the William Still Underground Railroad Foundation's FAMFEST reunion for descendants of Underground Railroad participants
- Correct planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections, such as producing Collection Management Plans for Amistad NRA, Navajo NM, and Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, and purchasing museum storage equipment and supplies for archives at Dinosaur NM

FY 2004 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2003 Budget Estimate	82,979
Programmatic Changes	
• Park – Base Operations	+140
• Information Technology Reduction	-135
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	+5
Transfer to Facility Operations and Maintenance ²	-10,415
Other Uncontrollable Changes	+649
FY 2004 Budget Request	73,218
Net Change	-9,761

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

²Uncontrollable changes include the \$10.415 million transfer of Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties to the Facility Operations and Maintenance subactivity to more fully reflect its association to the deferred maintenance backlog.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Resources Protection

FY 2004 Base Program Overview

Natural and cultural resources are continually threatened by human impacts and uses and by such illegal activities as poaching which causes harm and, in some cases, destruction of the resources for which national parks were established.

Natural resources protection is one of the many responsibilities of park law enforcement personnel and of all NPS employees. The protection of resources is accomplished through a program of patrols, investigations, remote surveillance, employee education, public education, improved security and increased interagency cooperation. Preventive measures focus on educating visitors and particularly offenders as to the effect of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees and visitors about the impact of their work habits and behavior on the quality of resources provides effective long run preventive protection and helps them recognize illegal activities.

At A Glance...

Resource protection is achieved through:

- Management of legal consumptive uses
- Prevention of illegal consumptive activities
- Phase out of unauthorized uses
- Approved provision for non-recreational special park uses
- Resolution of boundary issues



Bald Eagle at North Cascades NP

The poaching of wildlife from national parks has been steadily increasing each year for the past several years. An assessment conducted by the NPS indicated that poaching involves the illegal removal of 105 species of wildlife from approximately 153 park areas around the country. A recently completed two year investigation yielded in excess of 250 prosecutable cases on various wildlife and plant crimes. It also produced a large volume of data that indicates there is a significant trade and illegal market in wildlife and plant parts from National Park areas. The data suggests that there is a significant domestic as well as an international market for these illegally taken plant and animal parts. Wildlife are poached for different reasons, often for food or for the sale of body parts to a local or international commercial market.

The illegal removal of wildlife from the parks is suspected to be a factor in the decline of at least twenty-nine species of wildlife, and may lead to the extirpation of nineteen species from the parks. In addition, several species of wildlife Federally listed as threatened or endangered are being killed within units protected by the National Park Service.

Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species Poached in National Parks

Endangered	Threatened
Bald Eagle	Steller Sea Lion
Peregrine Falcon	Grizzly Bear
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	Spotted Owl
California Brown Pelican	Greenback Cutthroat Trout
Schaus Swallowtail Butterfly	Green Sea Turtle
	Loggerhead Sea Turtle
	Desert Tortoise

Why Animals Are Poached

Animal	Commercial Product	Use	Where Traded
Bear	Gall Bladders	Medicinal Purposes	International
	Paws	Medicinal Purposes	International
Elk	Antlers	Medicinal Purposes	Asia
Yellow-Crowned Night-Herons	Meat	Food	National/International
Raptors	Animal	Falconry	National/International
Snakes	Skins	Fashion	National/International
	Animal	Pets	National/International
Paddlefish	Caviar	Food	National/International

Environmental Crimes. The natural environment within and immediately adjacent to national park areas is the subject of growing concern from past and present environmental crimes and clean water issues. Urban sprawl threatens to increase these types of offenses. No longer will we face just the dumping of residential trash but we are now experiencing industrial dumping of solvents, asbestos and other toxic materials in remote areas around and within the parks. The NPS has increased enforcement and dedicated educational programs for both the park visitor and park neighbors to combat environmental crimes.

Site destruction. The NPS in calendar year 2001 documented 266 violations where archeological resources were damaged or destroyed. These included Indian burial sites, tools, weapons, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites; ceremonial sites; and shipwrecks and associated artifacts. Paleontological resources, ranging from complete dinosaur skeletons to fossilized amber crystals containing prehistoric animal embryos, are also being depleted by a growing illegal domestic and international market. In addition to pillaging of public lands through illegal excavation, thefts of fossil resources have also occurred in NPS and other public museums. The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) provides protection of archeological sites in parks through increased monitoring and law enforcement activities to reduce, control, and eliminate criminal looting and depredations of the resources. The use of ARPA funds, which are distributed to the parks, has resulted in an increase of hundreds of new cases with the added benefit of increased site protection throughout the NPS. NPS plans to increase these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. Some funds will be spent on increased training of investigative and resource protection staff and to support long-term investigations in areas where past activities have shown that looting and theft are still occurring and may be increasing.

Alaska Subsistence. Within the State of Alaska, the NPS has a unique responsibility for resources protection as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. The act contains provisions that prioritize consumptive uses of fish and wildlife for rural residents of the State of Alaska. Federal agencies are now charged with implementing the subsistence provisions on public lands as required by ANILCA. The NPS is responsible for monitoring the taking of consumptive resources on parklands. Priority over all other consumptive uses is based upon local rural residency, availability of alternative resources, and a customary and direct dependence upon the fish and wildlife populations as the mainstay of livelihood. Minimal ANILCA requirements consist of protecting fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands; studies to document subsistence use by area and species; development of management plans, policies and regulations for subsistence seasons and bag limits; and creation of an extensive public information/awareness system.

NPS will continue to provide for support to park and monument Subsistence Resource Commissions, participation in Regional Advisory Council meetings, and greater involvement with local partners in conducting field-based resource monitoring projects. Participation in these activities is essential to ensure that the natural and cultural resources and associated values of the Alaska parks are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader context.

Performance summary tables are found at the end of this subactivity.

① Find more information about Resource Protection programs online www.nps.gov.

FY 2002 Program Performance Accomplishments

The National Park Service uses an annual report on law enforcement activities within the parks which includes data on resource crimes as its baseline document. Since this document, the Annual Law Enforcement Statistical Report, is based on the calendar year, the final figures and analysis are not available at this time. Preliminary figures indicate that ARPA indictments and convictions are up Servicewide. Reported ARPA violations for the year total 246. Total resource violations Servicewide number nearly 11,000. Examples of activities and accomplishments for 2002 are:

- 37% increase in southwestern border park drug seizures
- Arrested hundreds of undocumented immigrants along the border; pervasive drug traffic and illegal immigration in the backcountry result in resource damage in the form of new trails, litter, human waste.
- Confiscated over 9,000 pounds of marijuana in one week at Big Bend NP
- Discovered marijuana gardens at Sequoia NP and removed over 100,000 plants; investigation led to 20 indictments
- Successful conviction in Cape Cod NS for hazardous waste (toxic mercury) dumping incident on Seashore lands
- Successful convictions for resource damage as a result of vessel groundings at Biscayne NP
- Successful indictments for elk poaching at Yellowstone NP

FY 2003 Program Performance *(Based on FY 2003 President's Request)*

- Conduct significant ARPA investigations resulting in successful indictments
- Continue shift of resources and emphasis to southwestern border parks to mitigate escalating resource damage
- Continue investigative and routine patrol activities to protect cultural and natural resources at 388 sites

FY 2004 Budget Request: Resources Protection

Request Component	Amount
FY 2003 Budget Estimate	45,815
Programmatic Changes	
• Information Technology Reduction	-59
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-59
Uncontrollable changes	+295
FY 2004 Budget Request	46,051
Net change	+236

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification of FY 2004 Budget Request for Resource Stewardship

Request Component	Amount
FY 2003 Budget Estimate	334,923
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+300
• Natural Resource Challenge	
• Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs	+7,924
• Monitor Water Quality in Parks	+600
Subtotal, Natural Resource Challenge	[+8,524]
• Monitor Chronic Wasting Disease	+750
• Greenspace for Living Program	-200
• Information Technology Reduction	-431
TOTAL, Program Changes	+8,943
Uncontrollable changes	-9,220
FY 2004 Budget Request	334,646
Net change	-277

Park Base – Operations: +\$0.300 million

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$14.176 million at parks in FY 2004 to address a number of specific, high priority maintenance and operating requirements. As part of the annual budget review process, park managers have identified and prioritized a wide range of unfunded operational needs using the Service's Operations Formulation System (OFS). The web-based, interactive OFS system, which also captures the incremental impact of the identified increase on performance, has resulted in improvements in the budget formulation process, including greater consistency, enhanced linkage of budget to performance, and efficiencies related to the use of technology. This FY 2004 budget proposal addresses the most pressing of the Service's park operational and facility maintenance concerns.

The increased funding would allow for critical requirements such as increased protection of resources, enhanced law enforcement, more efficient maintenance operations, initial operation of new facilities and park units, and funding for special events such as the celebration of the centennial of flight. The specific increases contained in this proposal cut across functional categories as described by the NPS budget structure.

While it is difficult to quantify the impact of these park base increases on the performance of the entire NPS, \$0.3 million of the total amount requested may be applied to the Resource Stewardship budget subactivity. This funding supports NPS work towards the DOI Resource Protection goals to: Improve the Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources (DOI goal 1.1), Sustain Biological Communities (DOI goal 1.2), and Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources (DOI goal 1.3), as well as the Recreation goal to Ensure a Quality Experience and Enjoyment of Natural and Cultural Resources on DOI Managed or Partnered Lands and Waters (DOI goal 3.2). For example, the park base increase at Assateague Island National Seashore will monitor efforts to prevent further shore erosion. This activity directly supports the DOI Resource Protection intermediate goal to restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes. For a more comprehensive examination of the park increases contained within this proposal, please refer to the Analysis of Park Increases in the Summaries section of this budget document.

Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs: +\$7.924 million

A major goal of the Natural Resource Challenge is to establish a framework for measuring NPS performance in preserving natural resource conditions in national parks. To build such a framework, the NPS needs baseline data through monitoring and ways to track the “vital signs” that most effectively show changes in park resources. Funding is requested to extend park vital signs monitoring to 8 additional networks. Geography and shared natural resource characteristics link the parks in each network. Monitoring through a cooperative network approach facilitates collaboration, sharing of expertise and information, and economies of scale. The proposed funding will provide the minimum infrastructure for monitoring only the most critical park needs and issues, but these efforts can be expanded in the future. This program provides basic resource information necessary for effective, science-based managerial decision-making and for measuring performance in managing park natural resources. The networks are also important for inter-agency, state and local collaboration. Proposed networks for FY 2004 are:

- Gulf Coast
- Rocky Mountain
- Sierra
- Eastern Rivers and Mountains
- Northwest Alaska
- Klamath
- Southeast Coast
- Northern Semi-Arid

With the proposed increase, the NPS will extend vital signs monitoring to an additional 62 park units organized into 8 vital signs networks, for a total of 25 funded networks out of 32. These parks currently do not have the expertise or ability to conduct natural resource monitoring, which is central component of resource stewardship. In addition, within the 17 already funded networks 10 of 153 parks that have already identified their vital signs will establish monitoring programs with this increased funding. There is a 2 to 4 year planning and design effort up front before park can actually implement monitoring, to ensure that the most critical data needs are met and that parks take full advantage of partnerships and other cost-saving approaches. This work would directly support the DOI Resource Protection goal to Restore and Maintain Proper Function to Watersheds, and Landscapes (DOI Goal 1.1) by knowing the status and trends of lands and waters managed or influenced by DOI. It was this kind of budget and performance integration that led the Natural Resource Challenge to score well in the Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

This increase is part of the \$8.524 million Natural Resource Challenge request, a Presidential Initiative committed to providing park managers access to the best scientific research about the ecosystems they manage.

Monitor Water Quality in Parks: +\$0.600 million

The NPS is proposing an increase to monitor water quality in parks. This increase represents the 3rd year implementation of a water quality monitoring program begun in FY 2001. Monitoring stations would be located in parks with impaired waters. Monitoring stations would also be established in parks with State-designated Outstanding National Resource Waters, as well as parks with outstanding water resources that do not currently have formal designations, such as park units in Alaska. With this increase, water quality monitoring will be established in 62 parks in the 8 networks proposed in the Park Vital Signs request and would be fully integrated with the Park Vital Signs Program. Overall, this would establish water quality monitoring under this program in 215 parks in 25 networks

Monitoring will be coordinated by NPS Water Resources Division and implemented by NPS water resource specialists and technicians stationed in the parks or by cooperators, such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESUs), as appropriate. Monitoring will also complement and be coordinated with on-going water quality monitoring activities of USGS and other entities. A set of nationally consistent data will be collected, as well as data to meet site-specific needs. Data will be entered into EPA's STORET water quality database. This activity will enable NPS to continue to address its principal challenge with respect to water resources—that NPS has limited Servicewide ability to monitor water quality in units of the National Park System with significant water resources. Further implementation of this water quality-monitoring program will provide adequate park data to quantitatively measure changes in water quality conditions, thus permitting NPS to measure in a scientifically credible and defensible manner to determine whether water quality performance goals are accomplished. Further, this proposed monitoring

program would provide a quantitative basis for working with regulators and cooperators in identifying and mitigating water pollution sources to eliminate or reduce water quality degradation.

With this increase, water quality monitoring will be established in 62 parks in the 8 networks proposed in the Park Vital Signs request and would be fully integrated with the Park Vital Signs Program. Overall, this would establish water quality monitoring under this program in 215 parks in 25 networks. This work would directly support the DOI Resource Protection goal to Improve the Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources (DOI Goal 1.1) by achieving the desired condition for streams and shorelines, by meeting EPA approved water quality standards, and to Restore and Maintain Proper Function to Watersheds by knowing the condition of waters managed or influenced by DOI.

This increase is part of the \$8.524 million Natural Resource Challenge request, a Presidential Initiative committed to providing park managers access to the best scientific research about the ecosystems they manage.

Monitor Chronic Wasting Disease: +0.750 million

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a transmissible disease that threatens the health and continued existence of deer and elk populations wherever it occurs. Recent detection of CWD in several new locations in the United States has elevated the national concern over this fatal neurologic disease of deer and elk. CWD occurs in deer and elk at Rocky Mountain NP (ROMO). CWD was recently diagnosed in a captive elk herd adjacent to Wind Cave NP (WICA) and in free ranging deer near Scotts Bluff NM, Agate Fossil Beds NM, and White Sands NM, putting these parks at high risk of the disease. Current funding allows for addressing CWD only at ROMO and WICA. Funding would be used to enhance the Service's ability to respond rapidly to this emerging wildlife health issue. Using a team approach, modeled after the highly successful Exotic Plant Management Team concept, the NPS would be able to provide rapid veterinary assistance and other technical assistance needed for wildlife disease management. The team would assist the parks by developing appropriate management policies and guidelines for CWD; identifying risk through a systematic monitoring and surveillance system; providing timely and accurate disease diagnosis; and providing technology transfer to Servicewide personnel in disease detection, management, and employee safety. The funding would also support and provide specialized training and assistance Servicewide with policy interpretation, capture/anesthesia of wildlife, and animal welfare issues. The team approach would enhance cooperative partnerships with other Federal and state agencies, universities and the private sector working with CWD. The NPS recognizes this threat to native wildlife and also the interest of our neighbors and other state and federal agencies. As development continues around the parks the presence of diseases in wildlife will increasingly be perceived as threats to surrounding agricultural interests, state wildlife management programs and concerns of potential transmission of diseases to humans. This funding increase will allow parks to manage these populations of special concern in 3 more environments than the two currently monitored. In addition the increase would allow NPS teams to provide specialized training and assistance servicewide on this critical threat to native wildlife. This work will directly support the DOI Resource Protection goal to Sustain Biological Communities through goals for knowing the percent or number of species of management concern that are maintained at self-sustaining levels and knowing the status and trends of populations influenced by DOI (DOI goal 1.2).

Greenspace for Living Program: -\$0.200 million

Begun in FY 2002, "Greenspace for Living" was a two-year partnership with the National Park Service, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, and others. The purpose was to educate, motivate, improve public awareness, and improve coordination of park, green space and recreation area land management efforts in the region. FY 2003 marks the end of the two-year program.

Information Technology Reduction: -\$0.431 million

The Department of the Interior is undertaking significant technology reforms to improve the management of IT investments and to realize short and long-term efficiencies and savings. The reforms include consolidated purchases of hardware and software; consolidation of support functions including help desks, e-mail support and web services; and coordination of training. The Resource Stewardship subactivity includes a reduction of \$0.431 million to reflect the effect of these management reforms. The NPS will take extraordinary steps to ensure that this reduction does not harm the accomplishment of Departmental strategic goals.

Workload Tables: Resource Stewardship**Natural Resource Research Support**

Program Workload Factors	Resource Conditions Monitored	2002 Actual	2003 Estimate	2004 Estimate
Air Quality Program				
Funded by Environmental Protection Agency as part of the Park Research and Intensive Monitoring of Ecosystems Network (PRIMENet).	Ultraviolet-B Radiation	14 parks	14 parks**	14 parks**
As part of the multi-agency Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) Program.	Visibility*	48 parks	49 parks	49 parks
* Particulate matter and atmospheric optical variables. ** Continued EPA funding in 2004 uncertain.				
Air Quality Research				
Ecological effects of air pollution applied research		4 parks	6 parks	6 parks
Western Airborne Contaminants Assessment Project*		6 parks	6 parks	6 parks
* Inventories of six ecosystem components; snow, water, sediment, lichen, bark, and fish.				
Cooperative Ecosystems Study Unit Scientific Services				
Number of CESUs in national network (number of partners)		12 (113*)	17 (150**)	17 (150**)
Number of projects providing scientific services		380	450	
*Seventeen of the affiliated universities are Historically Black Colleges and Universities or Native American Tribal Colleges. ** Estimate based on five new CESU host universities in 2003, each initially with eight university and other partners.				

Natural Resources Management

Program Workload Factors	Number of Parks 2002	Completed As of 2002	Number of Parks 2003	Completed As of 2003	Number of Parks 2004	Completed As of 2004
Natural Resource Inventory						
Automated Bibliographies	270	263	270	270	270	270
Base Cartographic Data	270	260	270	270	270	270
Vegetation (Non Alaska)	254	27	254	32	254	52
Alaska Landcover Mapping	16	3	16	3	16	4
Species Lists	270	270	270	270	270	270
Biological Inventories	270	0	270	0	270	230
Water Quality:						
Databases Summarized	276	270	276	270	276	276
Field Surveys (Gaps)	65	50	65	54	65	60
Water Resource Locations	270	135	270	135	270	135
Soil Maps	270	57	270	57	270	100
Geology:						
Baseline Assessments	273	78	273	138	273	178
Digital Maps	273	34	273	54	273	104
Air Quality	270	250	270	250	270	250
Meteorology	270	197	270	270	270	270

Continued

Natural Resource Monitoring Program

Resource Monitored	Monitoring Activities	Number of Parks in 2002	Number of Parks in 2003	Number of Parks in 2004
Air Resources: Air Quality	Sulfur dioxide, ozone, and meteorological parameters	37 (9 Cooperator funded)	39 (7 Cooperator funded)	39 (7 Cooperator funded)
	Wet deposition [acid rain] as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program National Trends Network	46 (8 Cooperator funded)	45 (8 Cooperator funded)	45 (8 Cooperator funded)
	Visibility	18	18	18
	Dry Deposition	29	31	31
	Mercury and toxic/persistent organic pollutants	15	18	18
Water Resources (through NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Networks)	Pristine or Impaired Waters being monitored	Up to 101 parks in 12 networks	Up to 153 parks in 17 networks	Up to 215 parks in 25 networks

Program Workload Factors	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Natural Resources Preservation			
Improvement of park air quality (percent from 1997 baseline performance measure)	51%	63%	65%
Applications for proposed air emission sources near parks reviewed	55	55	55
Water quantity actions settled	15	10	10
Water resource protection projects** - new and continuing (quality, wetlands, fisheries, planning, quantity)	45	70	45
Acres of park lands treated for invasive exotic plants (cumulative since 2000)	68,750 (80,360)	68,750 (149,110)	89,750 (238,860)
Parks receiving high priority exotic plant species management by Exotic Plant Management Teams (number of teams)	95 (9)	95 (9)	95 (9)
Acres of park lands treated for invasive exotic plants	68,750	100,000	125,000
Active private mineral operations in parks inspected	27	25	25
Mineral development proposals in parks reviewed	12	15	15
Sand and gravel extraction sites in parks inspected	51	37	20
Park minerals management plans prepared	4	4	5
Review mineral development and restoration plan proposals adjacent to parks	9	12	15
Review mineral appraisals for land acquisition in parks	10	8	8
Mineral operation regulatory compliance in parks	3	4	4
Abandoned mineral lands reclamation and safety projects	13	16	10
Disturbed lands restoration and rehabilitation projects	23	23	23
Chronic Wasting Disease Veterinary Response Team (Number of parks served) [* Funding begins 2004]	NA	NA	1(5)

Cultural Resources Applied Research

Program Workload Factors	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Archeological Resources			
Estimated archeological sites	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Recorded archeological sites (ASMIS and paper)	63,000	64,000	65,000
Archeological properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places	8,175	8,175	8,175
Acres of park land with some level of archeological investigation.	7,285,000	7,305,000	7,335,000
Historical Research			
Parks with current Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories	36	42	48

Cultural Resources Management

Program Workload Factors	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Estimate	FY 2004 Estimate
Archeological Resources			
Estimated archeological sites	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Incidents of archeological looting and vandalism in parks [Source: NPS Ranger Activities Division; note this is the total from CY 2001, the latest available figure.]	266	316	300
NPS archeological reports available online through NADB-Reports	6,270	6,500	6,500
Ethnographic Resources			
Number of courses organized and taught Servicewide on park relationships to tribes and other traditionally associated peoples	23	23	25
Number of planning, policy, guideline, or research documents critiqued for ethnographic relevance Servicewide	79	48	50
Number of memberships on Interior, NPS, interagency, tribal and other planning teams	76	73	80
Number of Servicewide projects to research ethnographic resources and associated peoples	32	32	27
Number of face-to-face consultations with tribes and other associated groups Servicewide	114	107	115
Park Native American Graves Protection Act			
Notices of intent to repatriate and inventory completion reviewed and/or published	8	12	12
Vanishing Treasures			
Number of projects resulting in improved site conditions	19	13	13
Number of maintenance experts trained	3	3	2
Number of discipline experts trained in Vanishing Treasures conservation	4	5	5
Vanishing Treasures records of individual sites increased	65	78	91
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom			
Network to Freedom Applications	57	66	76
New Network to Freedom Listings	53	60	65